

TWO NEW NOMADIDÆ (HYMENOPTERA) FROM  
SOUTH AMERICA.

By C. SCHROTTKY.

PUERTO BERTONI, PARAGUAY.

1. *Epeolus osiriformis*, new species.

Black; clypeus, base of antennæ, tegulæ, legs and scutellum reddish. White tomentum on face, pleuræ, middle segment, legs and also in the thoracic sutures; two longitudinal lines of white tomentum on the mesonotum, transverse lines, more or less interrupted in the middle, on the apical margins of abdominal segments 1-4 (♀) or 1-6 (♂), lateral patches on 2-5 (♀) and another transverse line at the base of first segment (♀♂). Wings hyaline with the outer margin broadly fuscous.

*Female*.—Head nearly as broad as thorax; face densely clothed with white tomentum; vertex nude, strongly punctured, its posterior margin emarginate and clothed with white pile; the outer orbits throughout with fine downy yellowish-white pubescence. Mandibles red with black tips. Labrum nude, dusky, finely but closely punctured, with a depression in the middle, clothed with short downy pubescence. Clypeus red, twice as broad as long, its anterior margin straight. Eyes converging towards base. Posterior ocelli less distant from each other than from the eyes, but more than from posterior margin of vertex. Antennæ with the scape red, minutely punctured; the pedicel extremely short; the first joint of the flagellum almost half the length of the second which is longer than any of the succeeding joints.

Thorax stout, cuboid, although the dorso-ventral axis seems to be the longest. Pronotum reddish, extremely short, lower than the mesonotum. Mesonotum anteriorly broader than long, closely punctured, surrounded by a depressed line which is clothed with whitish pubescence, except on the anterior margin, rounded towards the pronotum and with red anterior lateral angles. Mesopleuræ strongly convex, forming an obtuse edge anteriorly. Calli red and covered with white tomentum. Scutellum nude, rather closely punctured and strongly bituberculate, the depression between the tubercles black, the posterior margin strongly overlapping the metanotum, with a line of white tomentum; at each side a punctured red spine. Metanotum reddish with two minute tubercles and clothed with whitish tomentum. Middle segment with its basal area nude, divided by a longitudinal rim, punctured only at the sides; the rest strongly punctured and clothed with white tomentum.

Abdomen longer than head + thorax, more than twice as long as mesonotum, with a very short, downy, velvety black tomentum and the above described white markings. The second segment the broadest; the pygidial plate dark rufous, broader than long, coarsely punctured with elongate rugose punc-

tures and clothed with stiff fuscous bristles; the hypopygium seems to be a trifle longer. Venter dark brown with a very thin and short white tomentum.

Wings. See above: the veins very dark brown, almost black; nerv. rec. 1 just in the middle of second cubital cell, nerv. rec. 2 a trifle behind middle of third cub. c.; second cub. c. very narrow above.

Legs ferruginous, only the claws and the spurs of second and third pair blackish. Spur of middle tibiæ microscopically pectinate; pulvilli at least half the length of claws.

Long. tot. 10-11 mm., lat. abd. 3.3 mm.

*Male*.—Exactly like the female, only the scutellum is not so strongly bituberculate, the depression between the tubercles is not black and the abdomen is very elongate, affecting the shape of *Osiris*; it is at least three times longer than the mesonotum and more than twice as long as broad. The pygidial plate is longer than broad, rounded at apex and with sharp lateral edges.

Long. tot. 11 mm.; lat. abd. 2.9 mm.

Paraguay, Puerto Bertoni, April 22, 1909, on flowers of *Vernonia* sp. (Compositæ).

In Dr. Friese's tables of the Argentine species (Flora og Fauna, Silkeborg, 1908) this species runs to *nobilis* (♀) or (*unifasciatus* =) *variolosus* Holmlg. (♂); it is however quite distinct from either.

## 2. *Cyphomelissa garleppi*, new species.

Black, entirely covered with bluish green pubescence, longest on the mesopleuræ (there with a blue tinge), legs and abdomen. Wings almost hyaline with darker exterior margin and with a strong metallic blue tinge all over.

*Female*.—Head much narrower than thorax. Eyes reaching base of mandibles, not converging below. Mandibles rather densely covered with elongate punctures, except the blunt tips. Labrum distinctly punctured. On the rest of the head or body no sculpture can be seen on account of the extremely dense pubescence. Clypeus with its anterior margin very faintly emarginate. Antennæ with a stout scape, bluish green by pubescence; the rest black and nude; the pedicel very short, its length scarcely one-fourth of the first joint of the flagellum, this a little longer than any of the succeeding joints. Posterior ocelli much nearer to each other than to the eyes or margin of the vertex.

Thorax stout with long bluish green hair. Tegulæ naked, minutely punctured.

Abdomen much longer than head + thorax, covered with shorter glittering green pubescence and longer blue hairs; the pygidial plate partly hidden under the pubescence, the visible part opaque, its apex rounded. Venter not quite as densely pubescent as dorsal surface.

Wings. Median cell much shorter than submedian; second cubital cell the largest, rhomboidal, with nerv. rec. 1 interstitial with second transverse cubital vein; third cubital cell triangular, its outer margin strongly curved.

Legs. Covered with greenish pubescence and longer blue hairs. Claws dark brown, deeply bifid. Pulvilli very small. Calcar of middle tibiæ scarcely to be called "bifid"; long and thin, the anterior side minutely serrate and it terminates with some small teeth, the hinder one being transformed into a stout, strongly curved spine.

Long. tot. 16 mm., lat. abd. 5.5 mm.

Peru, Apurimac (Otto Garlepp *leg.*).

Under *Cyphomelissa* (Rev. Mus. Paulista, 1902, Vol. V, p. 493, and Plate XIV, fig. 5, *a-d*) I include those species described as *Melissa* which have a more or less bumble-bee-like shape and the third cubital cell petiolate, triangular or nearly triangular. The following species belong here:

1. *C. diabolica* (Friese) = *C. pernigra* Schrottky, the type of the genus. Wholly black with a broad excavated middle spur. Brazil, S. Paulo and Espirito Santo.

2. *C. superba* (Dcke.); thorax and base of abdomen with yellow pubescence; middle spur deeply bifid. Lower Amazons.

3. *C. viridis* (Friese); bluish green with small white lateral patches on abdomen, third cubital cell petiolate; middle spur thin, terminating in one long and one very short straight spine. Brazil, S. Paulo.

4. *C. jenseni* (Friese); blue, the male with white pubescence on head and anterior part of thorax; third cubital cell not completely triangular although much narrowed above; middle spur almost as in *garleppi*, but a little broader. Argentina, Mendoza, Tucuman.

5. *C. garleppi* n. sp. Described above. Peru.

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## NEW CLAVICORN COLEOPTERA.

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Family EROTYLIDÆ.

### 1. *Hapalips texanus*, new species.

Elongate, testaceous, shining, pubescence of upper surface rather short and not dense. Head narrower than the prothorax, obliquely impressed on each side at middle; moderately coarsely punctate, punctures well separated at middle but more crowded at sides. Antennæ reaching to the base of elytra; first joint stout, second joint narrower than the first but wider than the third, the latter twice as long as the fourth, fourth to eighth beadlike and gradually but feebly increasing in width, joints nine to eleven abruptly longer. Prothorax scarcely wider than long; sides straight to a little below the apical